

NINE VOTES CAST

FOR WOODROW WILSON AND THOMAS R. MARSHALL

CHOICE OF DEMOCRATS

Of South Carolina for President and Vice President of the United States by the Electoral College of This State, Which Met in Columbia on Monday.

The State of South Carolina has voted unanimously for Woodrow Wilson for president and Thomas R. Marshall for vice-president, this action being taken at a meeting of the electoral college Monday at noon.

The nine electors met in the office of the secretary of state at Columbia, a preliminary meeting being held at 11 o'clock and the regular meeting at noon.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

RELEASE URGES CERTAIN MEASURES BE ADOPTED.

Short Synopsis of the Message Which He Sent in to the General Assembly Tuesday.

The annual message of Governor Cole L. Blease was read in the house and senate Tuesday and contained many matters of interest. Recommendations for a flat two-cent passenger rate on all railroads, the lowering of a one-mill tax for the support of the common schools containing a note warning that this must be enacted otherwise the appropriation for the colleges would be vetoed, the changing of the name of Clemson college to Calhoun university in honor of John C. Calhoun, the consolidation of the Medical college at Charleston with the University of South Carolina, making it a branch thereof, a tax on water powers, repealing of the law giving cities and towns the rights to grant exclusive franchises, the cutting of the legal rate of interest to six per cent., prohibiting banks from charging regular customers exchange on checks passing through their bank, prohibiting the express companies from charging for the return of money collected on C. O. D. packages, were all contained in the message.

The governor recommends that the law against carrying concealed weapons be repealed or amended so as to provide for those desiring to carry a pistol to take out a thirty-day license with the clerk of court and the publishing of the list of such license-holders and the making of the violation of this law a prison sentence without the alternative of a fine, the requiring of every detective to register with the secretary of state and take out a license, the passing of a resolution submitting to the people an amendment to the constitution providing for the election of all judges by the direct vote of the people, the passage of an act making it a misdemeanor for any reporter or editor to send out garbled reports of speeches and the requiring of the publication of a correction in the same place and with as large headlines as the original article.

The governor scores the comptroller general for having turned down the warrants for his detectives and accuses him with having seriously interfered with the enforcement of the laws and asks that it be made mandatory on the comptroller general to pay his warrants on his contingent fund. He asks that an act be passed making it necessary for the chief justice to hold in his hand the certificate of a republican physician that a circuit rider is ill and unable to perform his duties before such judge be excused and a special judge appointed in his place. He recommends that Clover and immediate section of York county which suffered so severely from the storm last year be exempted from taxes for the year.

The governor renews his attack on cotton mill mergers and again recommends that the hoistery mill at the state penitentiary be abolished. He attacks trusts and combinations and cites the Carolina Public Service corporation as a trust. This is the company which has been buying up ice plants throughout the state within the last few months.

A warning is issued to the new members against allowing themselves to be coaxed into supporting on the floor propositions which they opposed in committee room and in which they have no political feeling to lay aside and enact laws for the good of all the people. The message covers several thousand words.

of the general assembly. It does not say "per day" and the paragraph could be construed to mean that the electors could receive \$200 each, the amount received by each member of the general assembly for a session of as president, and Hon. J. C. Mace, as one day.

Section 16 in referring to the pay of members of the legislature says "that members of the general assembly shall receive \$200 and mileage." This, as one of the electors pointed out, might be taken to mean that the entire legislative body should receive \$200 and pro rata it. Each member would receive a little over \$1. The comptroller general said that he was sorry he could not issue the warrants.

Mr. McMahon will receive no pay for his services as messenger, but will be given 25c per mile from Columbia to Washington, or 12 1/2c each way, a total of about \$120. This is the allowance given each messenger and it can be seen why there is a considerable scramble for it in the Far Western States for the position. The payment is made by the federal government.

IS READY FOR WORK

SENATE MEETS AND ORGANIZES FOR BUSINESS

HAVE NAMED OFFICERS

Practically All of the Old Staff Are Again on Duty, Which Ensures Smooth Sailing From the Start, as They Are Trained in the Routine Work.

The upper branch of the general assembly of South Carolina was declared convened, by Lieut. Gov. Smith, president of the senate, at its first session at 10 o'clock Tuesday in its first session of 40 days following the election of the legislature last fall, after which the body was organized and the annual message of the governor was read. Senator P. L. Hardin of Chester was elected president pro tem. Thursday was appointed the day for a joint session of the two legislative branches to consider the election of judges from the First and Seventh circuits and three directors of the State penitentiary.

The work of the senate was begun with prayer by Dr. Steel, pastor of the Washington St. Methodist church Columbia. The roll was called immediately after, and three failed to answer to their names. Two of these came in later, leaving Hugh Sinkler of Charleston, who is sick, the only absentee. The oath of office was then administered to the new and re-elected senators present by the president; these, with two members who came in later and took the oath, numbering 22. The address of the president followed in order. Two friends of his named him—Senator John B. Green of Marlboro, whose seats are now filled by Senator Wilton H. Earle and Senator John L. McLaughlin, respectively.

The president said in part: "The beginning of the year 1913 brings together the senate of South Carolina, Democratic in name and in sentiment, gratified and hopeful because of the great victory of their party in a notable national contest, who, under the leadership of the peerless standard bearer of Democracy, the scholar in politics, Woodrow Wilson; a victory in which our State shares. In national affairs we look especially forward to a period of real Democratic leadership and such sane legislation as will correct the unjust inequalities of the tariff and give real relief to the great number who labor under grievous burdens heaped upon them by our official Republican misrule. In our official capacity we meet, conscious of our responsibility and ready to assume it, working together for the best interests of all the people. We trust that this will prove the year of any progress, but, however distinguished by patriotism or achievement."

Senator P. L. Hardin of Chester was chosen president pro tem. of the body as was expected by choice of the caucus Monday night. He was unopposed. M. M. Mann of St. Matthews was elected clerk of the senate by a viva voce vote. Following their election the oath was administered. J. Fred Schumpert of Newberry was re-elected sergeant-at-arms, his name being placed in nomination by Senator Johnstone of Newberry and seconded by Senator Hardin of Chester. He took the oath of office. Rev. W. S. Stokes was nominated for reading clerk by Senator Christensen of Beaufort and elected. For chaplain two names were proposed—Rev. D. W. Keller, pastor of Main street Methodist church, and Rev. C. A. Freed, pastor of Ebenezer Lutheran church, Columbia. Dr. Freed was chosen by a vote of 26 to 14. R. Beverley Sloan was sworn in as assistant clerk, having been appointed by the president, who later also made the following appointments: Secretary to the president, Leon M. Green; journal clerk, G. E. Moore; bill clerk, E. T. C. Johnson; keepers, G. T. Hyatt, T. C. Johnson and T. R. Scott; keeper of president's rooms, John Anderson; pages, Jack Malikin and Andrew Graham; laborers, Calhoun Butler, Albert Nance and Ernest Harroun.

Senator Lide moved that the rules of 1912 be adopted as governing the body and the motion was carried. On motion of Senator Hardin rule 19 was dispensed with and the various standing committees with their respective chairmen were named.

At this point the clerk was sent to the house and a committee of three to the governor to announce that the senate was ready to proceed with business. Appointments by the president followed.

The governor's message was then announced by the sergeant-at-arms, J. K. Aull, the governor's private secretary, presented the message, and it was read by Rev. W. S. Stokes, reading clerk. This completed, Senator Appelt introduced a resolution referring the various portions of the message to proper committees.

Following the swearing in of Senator LeGrand G. Walker of Georgetown, James A. Hoyt, clerk of the house, appeared on the floor of the senate and announced that the lower branch of the legislature had re-elected Mendel L. Smith speaker and James A. Hoyt clerk and was ready for business.

Senator Carlisle of Spartanburg introduced a resolution appointing Thursday for a joint session of the two branches of the assembly, when the election of judges for the First and Seventh circuits and three directors of the State penitentiary. The senate adjourned at 1:30 o'clock to convene Wednesday at noon.

YOUNG LADY MISSING

SEE DISAPPEARED THE LAST DAY OF DECEMBER.

And No Trace of Her Has Been Found Since That Time and Her Friends Are Uneasy.

Miss Scottie A. Brown, age twenty years, said to be a beautiful young woman, daughter of Alex Brown, supervisor of Kershaw County, who mysteriously disappeared December 31, when she left her home in Kershaw county to resume her duties as school teacher near Hartsville is being searched for in various sections of the state by friends and relatives.

The disappearance of Miss Brown seems to be shrouded in mystery and according to a story sent out from Camden it seems that Miss Brown, who lives in the upper part of Kershaw county, boarded a train on Dec. 31, to go Hartsville to resume her duties as a teacher. She failed to show up in Hartsville, though her father and mother did not know of her disappearance until January 8, when they received a telegram from a trustee of the school making inquiry about the young lady.

Mr. Brown at once instituted a search for his daughter. From some friends of his daughter, who live in Hartsville, it was learned that she was still at the home of a sister in Jonesville this information being given on the strength of a note received in Hartsville, it is said, from Miss Brown.

With this information in hand, Walter Brown went to Jonesville and failed to find the young woman, though he was informed that a young lady answering the description of his sister had been seen with a show composed of Gypsies who showed there several days last week, and that the show had gone on toward Union. The young man hired a horse and buggy and drove to Union in quest of his sister.

From Jonesville it was learned that Mrs. Baker said to be a sister of Miss Brown, does not live in Jonesville, that she had no relatives there. It was said that a very attractive young woman was with the Gypsy show during the time it was in that town and that every one was very much impressed with the young lady.

When Mr. Brown arrived in Union and asked the aid of the police in searching for his sister, he succeeded in locating a young woman at a boarding house, but she proved to be someone else. Mr. Brown, in talking with police officers said he had no idea of his sister's whereabouts and could not account for her strange disappearance.

The man had not done better farming than other farmers about him, but he had saved everything he could. "A good friend to me and others," Capt. Stribling described him, but merely what we sometimes call a "close" man. His children received but little education and saw but little of the world. Other farmers in the neighborhood contributed to the building of churches and school houses; this man loaned them the money for new seeds, improved implements and better stock; this man did not; he saved his money and when misfortune came to others he still gathered in the interest on his loans and kept that, too.

A money-making farmer he was, but he was not a successful farmer, for the simple reason that he neglected the essentials of life in his eagerness to gather more money. Such farmers would never build up a community or promote the prosperity and welfare of the State. Capt. Stribling in a letter well described the kind of men who must be depended on to do these things—men who improve their land and premises; breed and use good stock; look out for improved seeds, implements and methods; who send their sons and daughters to colleges or training schools; who farm with their own money, and who believe in plain living and high thinking.

A man can be successful without making a great deal of money; he can make a great deal of money without being successful. So at this beginning of a new year we beg to remind every reader that, desirable as it is that he make money out of his farming the coming year, it is even more desirable that he devote as much money he makes to such use as will benefit his family and his community, and that he keep always in mind the fact that money is a good thing only so far as it is used for good purposes.

HOUSE IS ALSO READY

SMITH ELECTED SPEAKER WITH-OUT OPPOSITION.

James A. Hoyt is Re-elected Clerk by a Large Majority and Other Officers Are Named.

The house met at noon Tuesday, effected its organization and received the annual message of the governor. All the officers of the house, with the exception of its chaplain, were re-elected. The annual message of the governor, contained in a pamphlet of 36 pages, was ordered printed in the journal of the house.

Mendel L. Smith of Kershaw, who was re-elected speaker, said just before the house adjourned, that he would announce his appointments on the standing committees to-day. Under the provisions of an amendment to the rules, the house will elect a speaker pro tempore who will preside in the absence of Mr. Smith.

At noon James A. Hoyt, clerk of "the late house," called the members to order. Richard S. Whaley of Charleston was elected temporary chairman without opposition. He was nominated by Dr. Geo. W. Dick of Sumter. The oath was administered to the temporary chairman by the clerk. The roll of the house was called by counties, the members present came to the bar of the house, presented their credentials, took the oath of office and signed the roll.

W. H. Nicholson of Greenwood nominated Mendel L. Smith of Kershaw, speaker of the last house, to succeed himself in that office for the next two years. Mr. Smith was accordingly elected speaker without opposition. His total vote was 114. W. H. Nicholson, J. W. Ashley and J. C. Massey were appointed a committee to escort the speaker to the chair. The oath of office was administered to the speaker by the temporary chairman. The speaker delivered his address to the house.

R. H. Welch of Richland nominated James A. Hoyt of Columbia for clerk of the house. R. J. Kirk of Williamsburg nominated J. Wilson Gibbs of Columbia for the same office. The vote for clerk was: Hoyt, 108; Gibbs, 11. Mr. Hoyt was accordingly declared re-elected clerk of the house. Mr. Hoyt has served two terms as clerk, succeeding Thos. C. Hamer Jr.

Jerome H. Sourgeny of Edgefield nominated S. McGowan Simkins of Edgefield for reading clerk. Mr. Simkins was re-elected without opposition.

C. N. Sapp of Lancaster nominated James S. Wilson of Lancaster for sergeant-at-arms. A. D. Brice, of the Chester delegation, nominated I. M. Hood of Chester for sergeant-at-arms. The vote stood: Wilson, 112; Hood, 7. Mr. Wilson was accordingly re-elected.

The following pastors were nominated for chaplain: Rev. A. C. Baker, Southside Baptist church; Rev. J. P. Knox, Associate Reformed Presbyterian church; Rev. W. L. Keels, Baptist church in Brookland; Rev. J. H. Keels, 2; Rev. Mr. Knox was declared elected.

Mr. Mower of Newberry, Mr. Stevenson of Chesterfield and Mr. Remson of Richland were appointed a committee to notify the governor that the house had organized.

ANSWERS A CRITIC

SENATOR TILLMAN WRITES THE NEW YORK WORLD

REMEDY IS NECESSARY

Replies to Criticism of His Letter to the General Assembly Urging a Safeguard for the Primary and Declares That Honestly Conducted It Is Best Solution.

A day or two ago the New York World had an editorial criticizing Senator Tillman's open letter to the legislature of South Carolina. Senator Tillman replied to this in his usual terse but forcible way. The editorial in question was as follows: "Senator Tillman has addressed to the general assembly of South Carolina an appeal for legislation to safeguard primary elections, on the ground that if the primary be not reformed there will be two parties in South Carolina, as in other States, and that in the struggle between them the negro vote will be mobilized and elections determined by bribery. To add strength to his appeal he says that it may be the last he will ever address to the legislature, as he may die before another election for senator comes."

"Under the solemnity of this plea, the letter will doubtless be read with more attention than is usually given to political advice. Nor will the attention be wasted. The argument is strong to the verge of the grave. But it is common to the blind given by one who won't see. The greatest event in the South to-day is that of unnatural politics of government by a single party, held together by race prejudices. The best thing that could befall South Carolina would be division of her people into two well-balanced parties. It would be far better than any possible primary reform that entailed the continuance of the existing system. The senator's counsel, while consistent with his career, is inconsistent with the wisdom that should come with age."

To this Senator Tillman replied: "My attention has been called to your editorial of the 10th, 'Bad Counsel From Senator Tillman,' criticizing my recent open letter to the general assembly of South Carolina urging legislation for the protection of the primary system in our State. 'The world is a great Democratic newspaper and its views always command attention they deserve. 'Let me call your attention to a few facts. The number of negroes of voting age in the State exceeds the whites. All of these are not eligible to register, but more and more are becoming so every day. The ignorance and natural depravity of the negro race wholly unfit them to participate in government. While our conditions in South Carolina is not ideal by any means, to have white men struggling for the mastery with the negroes as the balance of power, say 50,000 of them, would be anything but pleasant. Can you imagine any more prolific field for corruption and bribery? If we could have the voters of the State divided into 'two well-balanced parties,' it would be far better than the condition we are now in. That is just what occurred in the last primary. But there was enough irregular and fraudulent votes to cast suspicion on the primary. White men will not tolerate the continuance of any such conditions."

"I am urging the general assembly to remedy it by legislation. You say it is not necessary and you know absolutely nothing about it, but are theorizing about government on general principles. I know whereof I speak. You are guessing. The negroes ought never to have been given the ballot. Many Republicans in congress now acknowledge this. But they take the ballot and we can not take it away unless the North takes the initiative to repeal the 14th and 15th amendments. The white primary honestly conducted is the best solution of our troubles. 'In some Northern States ignorant foreigners, who know absolutely nothing about American ideals and American history, and can not either read or write the English language, control. There money gets in its dirty work of buying congressmen and electing senators by debauched legislators. The South has had none of this so far, but if your counsel should be followed we would soon have enough of it and to spare. Which is the better, honest white primaries or corrupt legislators elected by negro voters bought at the polls like cattle? We want the first; you want the latter—or that is what your argument leads us to."

Two Airmen Are Drowned. Two British airmen, L. F. MacDonald and a man named Ingles were drowned in the river Thames Monday afternoon. The aviators were flying at a height well above the river when the machine suddenly swooped downward. Immediately upon coming in contact with the water the engine exploded. One of the aviators clung for a while to the top of the machine but he sank before boats could reach him.

Commissioners Are Revoked. The Governor Friday afternoon issued a proclamation revoking the commissions of all dispensary constables, State detectives, county constables, county detectives, special constables and officers, effective January 21. A similar proclamation revoking the commissions of all commissioners of deeds for South Carolina, held by people in other States and foreign countries was issued.

Explosion on River. Capt. Tom Bartee was killed, a number of persons were injured and several persons are missing as the result of an explosion of a boiler on the river steamer James T. Staples near Powers Landing, Ala., on the Tombigbee river Thursday. After the explosion the steamer caught fire and is reported to have been almost totally destroyed.

We have some recollection of the time when the negro was in politics in South Carolina, and we do not want to see it again.

MUST USE GALLERIES

VISITORS DENIED ADMISSION TO FLOOR OF HOUSE.

At Least, Resolution Passed Friday so Provides.—Even "Lobbyists" Must Keep Out.

How long it will last is the question. Friday the House adopted a resolution, the intent and purpose of which is to clear the floor and back aisle of all except members. Under the rules State officers, Judges, former members, Senators, trustees and officers of State colleges are permitted on the floor of the House. Friday the old-time custom of permitting delegations, interested parties and perhaps "lobbyists" access to the floor was put under the ban. "No women, except one, the State librarian, under the Welch resolution, will be entitled to admission to the main floor of the House. The House then went a step further and requested the Speaker not to exercise his privilege of issuing cards of admission. After it was all over, Speaker Smith thanked the members for their consideration in relieving him of the difficulty of determining who should be granted cards and who should not be.

This is not intended to mean that the House will not want visitors, nor that it will not want audiences to hear the oratory of its gifted members—not at all. It wants audiences and wants them regularly, but it wants them in the galleries, and to that end, as soon as the ban was placed on visitors on the floor of the House, a resolution was adopted authorizing the purchase of plenty of chairs, cushioned ones if need be, but they are to be distributed in the gallery.

The real difficulty is that the acoustics of the House are vile and the members who have rear seats can make themselves heard with difficulty, and they want to get rid of the groups of enthusiastic talkers, who hold daily conferences on the progress of the campaign for their candidate for that or that office. If there be real "lobbyists," they know pretty well how to see those they might want to see without interrupting the work of the House.

Baseball is Dying Out in South Carolina. A letter from Columbia says worse than the plight of the "Man Without a Country," may be the fate of South Carolina for unless some quick and effective action is taken in Columbia it will be a state without baseball. If Columbia withdraws from the South Atlantic League, as seems likely, the last South Carolina city to be represented in professional baseball will have fallen by the wayside and there will be none left.

This will give this state the inevitable honor of being the only state in the Southern States certainly, and perhaps over a wider territory without baseball. This has been South Carolina's most memorable baseball year. If Columbia goes under four cities in this state will have given up the diamond ghost in the past twelve months. Spartanburg, Greenville and Anderson have been retired from the Carolina Association and the circuit organization, including Charlotte, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Asheville, Raleigh and Durham.

Many South Carolina towns have enjoyed professional baseball in the past. Charleston suffered from the misfortune of poor management. They had men who knew baseball well, but how to spend money better, and the sport proved a costly one for the promoters. The big seashore burg dropped out in 1909 and the franchise was transferred to Knoxville. They came back in 1911, but were dropped out again when a hurricane carried the movable part of the park away.

Before there was a South Atlantic League a South Carolina State League thrived with Camden, Sumter, Orangeburg, Darlington, Georgetown, and Manning. In this season Manning established the wonderful record of losing its first 25 games. But it stuck and finished the season, last but not least. The league developed some stars, including Ralph McLauson, Ced Coles, Guy Gunter, Sid Smith, George Suggs, Sam Richardson, Lefty Cowell, Lamar Ham, Bill Lindsay, and a number of others. Later there was a state league with Chester, Rock Hill, Sumter and Orangeburg, and still later Spartanburg and Greenville, with Anderson kicked in.

One by one and in two those towns have given up baseball for various reasons. In most of the smaller towns the jumps were too long and the drawing population too small to make it go. Spartanburg, Anderson and Greenville were legislated out of the game. The five-year agreement under which the six teams of the circuit had started and continued without a break had expired on an all-state affair. Columbia is left standing alone and after the January meeting of the south Atlantic League she may leave the field utterly deserted. Insofar as baseball is concerned there everything is in a state of confusion.

Divorced People Are Numerous. Divorced persons in the United States constitute seven per cent. of the total population, according to E. Dana Durand, director of the census, who for the first time has prepared census statistics on marital relations, with comprehensive figures on divorce. When the census was taken in 1910, there were in the country 156,176 divorced men and 185,101 divorced women.

LAST DAYS IN JAIL

AN OLD MAN TALKS PITIFULLY OF HIS OWN CASE

WANT TO PAY FOR CRIME

He Says His Hands Are Stained With the Blood of His Oldest Son Whom He Slew, and He Wants to Suffer for the Crime That He Has Committed.

An Atlanta dispatch says "Uncle Bob" Davis, bent, broken, hair as white as the driven snow, but his hands stained crimson with the blood of his son Hewlett, has taken his place in "murderer's row" at the convict camp near Milledgeville, Ga. He went through Atlanta on his way from his home in the peaceful valley of Mill creek Wednesday morning. There were no shackles on his arms nor feet. "Uncle Bob" is 75 years old, and carries one of Sherman's bullets in his legs. He wouldn't run away if he had a chance. His hands are stained with the blood of his son, Hewlett, his first born, and he owes a debt to God and fellow man.

"Only punishment can wipe away my sin," Uncle Bob says. "I must first square myself with man and then I'll get right with the Lord." "Uncle Bob" killed a thing he loved. It was a clear case of self-defense, but "Uncle Bob" did not try to evade the law. It was on December 11. He was killing hogs when his son Hewlett came through the gate. The old man ordered the boy away from the premises. Then his heart softened, and he asked him to go into the house. The son picked up a stick, and the old man fed into the house and went where he had his shotgun handy. When he came out on the porch, the son was there. He raised the stick. The son fell. There was a sharp report. The son fell over dead.

"Uncle Bob" had trouble with his wife. They had lived happily on the farm in the Mill creek valley. She left to go to the home of her son and grandchildren. That was what started the trouble. It put murder in the heart of the old man. At least, that is the way he explains the tragic occurrences. "I would hear rather it be I," he said. "I loved the boy and I loved his children. I didn't mean to kill him. When I aimed the gun, it was at his feet. I just wanted to keep him from me. My hands are stained with blood and I want to pay for what I have done. There is nothing here for me."

"Uncle Bob" will probably spend the balance of his days behind the prison walls at Milledgeville. Judge Fite sentenced him to serve five years for manslaughter. Five years is longer than "Uncle Bob" ever hoped to live. The prospect of dying behind the walls has no terror for him. "I hope I'll live to pay the debt," he says. "Uncle Bob" was granted a new trial by Judge Augustus Fite, in Whitfield county, and his attorney, George C. Glenn, believes that he would have been acquitted on the second trial. "The blood is on my hands," Uncle Bob said, as he was led unshackled to prison.

He believes that by serving time he can wash away the blood. He wants to be alone, in confinement. "Uncle Bob" asked that the formalities of the law be set aside, and that George C. Glenn, his attorney, be allowed to take him to prison. He leaves a wife and ten children, with whom he lived in his mountain home. He wants to serve out his sentence like a man and return some day to the hills of dear old Whitefield.

"Uncle Bob" followed Lee and Jackson through during the stirring days of the sixties. There is not a man nor woman in the country who is not willing to do all they can for "Uncle Bob" but he won't let them interfere. "My hands are stained," he says. "Sorrow and tears alone can make them white."

LOVE WINS OVER VOWS. Priest Places Love for Woman Above Churchly Duties. Love won in a long bout with a priest's vow of celibacy when the Rev. Father Daniel J. Gallagher, assistant rector of the Cathedral of the Assumption, in Louisville, Ky., and Miss Florence Laver, a pretty trained nurse of the same city, were united in marriage in St. Louis by the rector of an Episcopal church. For two years the priest was torn by a conflict with his breast, weighing his churchly duties and his vows of celibacy against his love for a woman. The love for the woman won and they are now in Seattle, where they expect to make their future home.

Father Gallagher had been connected with the Cathedral of the Assumption in Louisville for about six years. For two years ago he first met Miss Laver when she was persuaded to embrace Catholicism. The young woman went to Father Gallagher for instruction. Their acquaintance became friendship, then love. Father Gallagher fought his battle alone. Two days before Christmas he made his first call at the Laver home, declared his love, gave Miss Laver an engagement ring and departed. Miss Laver admitted she loved the priest, but was devout in her adopted faith. She did not want him to make the sacrifice, for she knew that he would have to give up his church. She consented, however, after being told by Father Gallagher that he had already gone so far that he could no longer be the assistant rector at the cathedral where she married him or lover.